review by Geological Survey of India. This is an independent activity and factual data is generated by regional and detailed exploration. As per present assessment, the total coal reserves in the country is about 192. 00 billion tonnes which is approximately 1 % of the total world coal reserve according to published documents. Indian coals contain high ash and therefore are inferior in quality compared to coals being mined in Europe, America and China.

Coal reserves in India

2521. SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total coal reserve in India at present State-wise;

(b) what is the year upto which we expect coal to last; and

(c) what is the total coal expected to be wasted/lost by underground fire, pit-head fire and in the writing off process out of the total coal reserve?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) Geological Survey of India (GSI) have estimated a total of 1,92,359.15 million tonnes of coal reserves in the country as on 1-1-91. The details of coal reserves are given below:—

(Reserves in million toanes)

State	Proved	Indicated	Inferred	Total
Andhra Pradesh	5278.30	1650.50	3842.55	10771.35
Arunachal Pradesh	31.23	11.04	47.96	90.23
Assam	133.38	67.17	94.63	295.18
Bihar	27787.14	27477.64	6820.07	62084.85
Madhya Pradesh	8566.91	18843.20	9643.07	37053.18
Maharashtra	2891.16	1307.02	1873.00	6071.18
Meghalaya	88.99	69.73	300.71	459.43
Nagaland	3.43	1.35	15.16	19.94
Orissa	4826.79	20621.05	18856.59	44304.43
Uttar Pradesh	662.21	400.00	..	1062.21
West Bengal	8714.00	13573.17	7860.00	30147.17
TOTAL :	58983.54	84021.87	49353.74	192359.15

(b) and (c) The extent to which coal reserves can be extracted depends on factors like depth, thickness, inclination and other geo-mining conditions including presence of surface features like rivers, towns, railway lines and other permanent features which have to be protected. Taking into account all the influencing features in a given mining block, the recovery factor is generally about 70-75 % of the mineable reserves in Open-cast mining and about 40-50% in underground mining. Considering all these factors as well as foreseeable growth in coal consumption, the reserves are expected to last for more than 100 years.

Supply of coal to industries in Southern States

2522. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports regarding supply of coal to industrial sector in the Southern region which has been slashed by more than 50 per cent and if so, what are the details thereof;

(b) whether Government are aware that this short supply has seriously effected the various industries including the thermal power station; and

(c) whether Government propose to restore the supply in order to ensure the production both for domestic use and exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI S. B. NYAMAGOUDA): (a) to (c) Supply of coal to non-core sector industries was affected because of priority movement to core sectos like power, and cement etc. Ministry of Coal have therefore issued instructions to all coal companies to supply at least 50% of the linked quantity of coal to non-core sector indistrial consumers by rail or by road. An intensive effort is being made to supply coal to thermal power stations as per their demand as assessed by Central Electricity Authority. With availability of coa improving now, supplies to non-core sector industries are also expected to go up.

कोयले पर रायल्टी

2523. **श्री राम अवधेश सिंह** : क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 2 अगस्त, 1991 को कोयले पर रायल्टी की दर की घोषणा के बाद किन-किन राज्यों को घाटा या लाभ हो रहा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार घाटा उठाने वाले राज्यों को राजस्व के घाटे की क्षतिपूर्ति करने पर विचार कर रही है, यदि हां, तो किस तरह से और कितना मुआवजा देने की संभावना है ; यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से लिखित रूप से क्षतिपूर्ति करने और पुरानी दर से प्राप्त उपकर और रायल्टी की राशि से अधिक राशि की मंजूरी का कोई ठोस प्रस्ताव किया है ;

(घ) कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार को प्रतिवर्ष कितना बिक्री कर और उत्पाद शुल्क दिया जा रहा है, और कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड की कौन-कौन सी सहायक कंपनियां भारत सरकार को आयकर का भुगतान करती हैं और उनमें से प्रत्येक कंपनी कितने-कितने आयकर का भुगतान करती है ;

(ङ) कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड के बी० सी०सी०एल० और सी०सी०एल० द्वारा उत्पादित कोयले की कुल माला का कितना प्रतिशत कोयला बिहार में खपत होता है ; और

(च) कोयला प्रक्षालन-शालाओं से प्रति-वर्ष बिहार में घटिया किस्म के कितने कोयले का उत्पादन किया जाता है और पूरे देश में इसका कुल कितना उत्पादन होता है ?

कोयला मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० नयमेगौडा) : (क) वर्ष 1989–90 में कोयला उत्पादक राज्यों द्वारा रायल्टी और उपकरों से (जो कि न्यायालय द्वारा अमय घोषित कर दिए गए) अर्जित राजस्व तथा 1–8–1991 से प्रभावी बढ़ी हुई दरों पर